Nippon Times

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Indonesian Leaders Present Conditions

Prepared to Talk With Dutch If Their Right of Self-Determination Recognized

Dr. I. R. Soekarno's Ministry of Information issued a statement Friday expressing the willingness of the Indonesian nationalists to negotiate with the Dutch authorities if their right of self-determination is recognized—according to a Batavia report.

The statement said that the question of Indonesia does not only effect the reconstruction of a new world order but the restoration of lasting peace in the Pacific.

Indonesian nationalists were of the opinion that talks on the country's future should be held on an international platform, the statement added.

Meanwhile, a London report said that it has been suggested that Soekarno's Information Minister, who has an excellent record of resistance against the Japanese, may be able to lead the negotiations.

Visit U.S. Consulate

Domei

BATAVIA, October 26.—Dr. I. R. Soekarno, self-styled president of the Indonesian Republic, and Foreign Minister Dr. Subarjo visited the local American Consulate today and held an informal conference.

Meanwhile, Hubertus van Mook, Deputy Governor General of the Dutch East Indies, issued an invitation to Dr. Soekarno for an informal meeting to solve the Indonesian independence problem.

The conference is expected to be held at the residence of the Commander of the British Forces. It is understood that the Dutch East Indies authorities desire the intervention of a third party for the solution of the issue, and have chosen Lieutenant-General Sir Philips Christin, Commander of the British Forces, as the best-fitting man.

AXIS ENVOYS AT GORA

The Axis and puppet diplomatic staff members, except the Thailand diplomatic staff, are to be removed from the Fujiya Hotel at Miyanoshita to the Gora Hotel at Gora in Hakone under the care of the Japanese Government.

In this connection, the Allied Supreme Headquarters called attention of the Japanese Government for the responsibility to provide quarters, subsistence, fuel and other necessities and to care for these diplomatic personnel in accordance with international custom as well as on the standard scale established by the Japanese Government for this class of people.

Meanwhile, the Allied Headquarhas directed the commanding general of the U.S. 8th Army to occupy the Fujiya Hotel and to use this hotel to quarter, among other personnel, Allied and neutral diplomatic staffs who desire to reside there.

The Japanese Government will be responsible for providing suitable quarters for those Allied and neutral diplomatic staffs desiring residence in Tokyo as well as to subsist and provide with fuel and other necessities in accordance with international custom.

Cabinet Secretary's Aide

Shigeo Miyoshi, Governor of Kyoto Prefecture, has been appointed Assistant Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and concurrently secretary-investigator of the Cabinet Research Bureau, it was announced Saturday. The Shidehara Cabinet at first took the policy of dispensing with the assistant chief secretary of the Cabinet but has restored the post in view of the multitudinous affairs taxing the Chief Cabinet Secretary including the forthcoming extraordinary session of the Diet and stabilization of people's livelihood.

Iranian King Makes Demand

Iranian King Mohammed Reza Pahlevi declared he will recall the rights of the American company to drill oil in the Middle East unless the United States drops her support to the Zionist demand, it was reported on Friday by the Iranian correspondent of the New York Times, according to a Washington report.

Vice-Ministers' System

At Friday's regular Cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara reported the decision to revive the system of parliamentary vice-ministers and parliamentary councillors. The nomination will be announced early next week.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Saturday.

Fair with northerly w

World Republic Proposed By U.S. Senator to Ban Making War Materials

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 26.—United States Senator Glen H. Taylor of Idaho on Wednesday introduced a resolution calling upon all nations to join under one flag in the World Republic. His resolution, he explained, is aimed at eventual establishment of a Republic of Nations to keep mankind from destroying itself with "now and terrible" weapons of the day. All states in the would-be Republic would abolish armaments and outlaw military training and conscription. Manufacture of war materials, including atomic bombs and all other atomic weapons, would be banned except for police purposes deemed necessary by the Council.

Voice in Japan Policy Is Asked for Aussies

House of Lords Hears Strong Plea for Australia, New Zealand

With the first conference of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission slated to convene next Tuesday in Washington, a strong plea for the recognition of Australia's and New Zealand's vital interests in the Far East before the framing of the future policy of that region was reiterated in the British Parliament on Thursday, according to a London report.

This point was again emphasized in the House of Lords in a strong plea for British backing of the demand by Australia and New Zealand saying that they should be consulted about the surrender terms for Japan and the general settlement in the Far East.

Lord Cranborne and others also stressed the need for Australian participation in dealing with Japan. After relating the parts played by Australia and New Zealand in the Pacific War, the speakers said that the decisions taken in the Far East will vitally affect no countries in the British Commonwealth more than Australia and New Zealand. It was pointed out by the government, also, that the two countries and Canada would be represented at the Far Eastern Commission.

Meanwhile, it was authoritatively learned in Washington that the Commission will be limited solely to studying the problems of occupation of Japan itself.

REVIEWS VENEZUELA ISSUE

The U.S. State Department announced on Friday that conferences have been started with other American nations in regard to recognition of the new Bettancourt regime in Venezuela, according to a Washington report.

Despatches from London said that Britain also was in close touch with the United States and other American nations on the matter.

A report from Asuncion stated that Paraguay already had extended recognition of the Venezuelan revolutionary junta, but State Department officials declared they did not receive any confirmation of such a report. It was pointed out that any such unilateral action on the part of Paraguay would violate one of the principles of the Act of Chepultepac.

Belgium Invites Churchill

Domei

NEW YORK, October 26.—Former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill has been invited to visit Belgium to receive the freedom of the city of Brussels.

Allies Order Survey On Mission Schools

11 Rikkyo University Officials Dismissed for Violation of Religious Freedom

The Allied Supreme Headquarters on October 24 directed the Japanese Government to conduct an immediate survey of all the educational institutions in Japan, which were founded and maintained by missions or public contributions of the Christians of foreign countries.

Meanwhile, the Allied Headquarters has been focussing attention to certain acts on the part of officials of the educational institutions, founded and backed by the Christians of foreign nations, which represent the inexcusable and unjustifiable subversion of such institutions to the militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ends.

As a specific example of the flagrant violation of religious freedom and unwarranted vandalism, the Rikkyo Gakuin (St. Paul's University and the Middle School) was cited by the Allied Headquarters.

Originally founded in 1874, the Rikkyo Gakuin was given a charter by the Japanese Government on July 7, 1931. Twelve years later, certain officials of the university who ignored their obligations to maintain a Christian institution of learning, abolished the Christian services and teachings, without provocation and with or without the approval of the Education Ministry, and caused the removal from office of the Christian members of the faculty and the board of directors, besides causing to be committed the acts of vandalism in All Saints' Memorial Chapel and against other property of the university. Thus, Christianity was abolished by order and the university shapel was closed in January, 1943.

It is claimed, however that no action has so far been taken by the Education Ministry or by University authorities to rectify the violation of the freedom of religion and of moral trust since the termination of the war.

In view of this fact, the Japanese Government was directed to dismiss without delay 11 Rikkyo officials, including President Kinzo Sambe, Hidesaburo Hoashi, Dean of the University and Principal of the Middle School, Soichi Tsuji, Dean of the Yoka-bu, Student Inspectors Hisakabu Kaneko, H. J. Miyazaki, Atsuo Ozawa, Ryo Shibata, Ko Ogata, a teacher, Captain Wada, Acting Dean of the Science Department, Yasuo Muto, Librarian, and Miotaro Abe, a teacher.

It is further directed that none of these individuals be re-employed or placed in any position in any public or private educational or religious institution or in any government position.

Simultaneously, the Rikkyo Gakuin was ordered to be reorganized and hereafter conducted in compliance with the Articles of the Act of Incorporation, which state: "The object of the Zaidan is to administer education in Japan in accordance with the principles of Christianity. . . ."

In carrying out a survey of all educational institutions as was directed a detailed report covering the following items is demanded by the Allied Headquarters to be delivered not later than November 15: (1) Name and location of institution, (2) List of all officials or faculty removed from office during the war, with reasons for removal, (3) List of individuals appointed or employed as replacements for the above-mentioned dismissed individuals and the circumstances leading to their appointment, (4) Itemize all changes made affecting Christian worship and instruction, and (5) Any acts of vandalism, destruction or damage of the institutions' property, accompanied by details as to when, by whom and why such acts were committed.

Although the Japanese survey will not be limited, the names of 81 universities, colleges and schools have been pointed out by tht Allied Headquarters in the current directive, including the Aoyama Gakuin Middle School, Aoyama Gakuin Shingakko, Doshisha Daigakko, Doshisha Jo Gakko, Eiwa Jo Gakko, Fraser Institute, Gyosei Middle School, Joshi Gakuen, St. Sophia Daigaku, Kobe College, Kansai Gakuin University, the Roman Catholic Schools, Tokyo Joshi Daigaku, Toyo Eiwa Jo Gakko, and Yamate (Ferris) Jo Gakko.

Government Allows Mass Political Meets But Will Clamp Down on Peace Disturbers

The government will not restrict mass political movements but it is anxious to prevent them from ending in disturbances of public order, declared the Justice and the Home Ministries in a joint statement issued on October 26, the Mainichi reports.

The statement follows:

"Freedom of speech, assembly, and organization will be respected. But those who cause riots or resort to acts of violence or commit other crimes at mass meetings or large-scale demonstrations should be punished according to law. There exists apprehension lest such meetings and demonstrations should be attended by aberrant acts leading to disturbances of public order, so the Government has decided to adopt the following measures:

1. Police officers will be sent to watch over out-of-door meetings and big demonstrations where there is danger that illegal acts might be committed. Needless to say, in such cases, the freedom of speech will be respected and nothing will done by the officers to prevent the expression of the popular will. The duty of the officers is solely to prevent illegal acts resulting from such movements.

2. People are free to resort to mass action in public places or on public roads. But such acts as the illegal occupation of buildings, and interviews demanded in a disorderly manner on the strength of the power of the masses will be controlled.

3. Where meetings and mass movements result in such illegal acts as forced entry into another's house, use of violence, and infliction of injuries, the offenders will be arrested and dealt with according to law. This decision means that the Government will control various crimes attending mass movements in accordance with existing laws.

Ex-German Labor Leader, Dr. Robert Ley, Commits Suicide in Prison Cell

Dr. Robert Ley, former leader of the German Labor Front, committed suicide at Nuremberg while awaiting trial on the charge of being a war criminal, according to a report from that city on Friday. Ley hung himself in his cell with a towel which he tore into strips and knotted it into a noose. The strips were hung from plumbing fixtures and all efforts to revive him failed. He was one of the 24 top ranking Nazis who was indicated last week for war crimes.

Ouster Move Sought Of War-Guilty MP's

Lower House Members Urge Speaker in Memorandum To Push Clean-Up

Toshio Shimada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was urged in a memorandum presented by 15 members of the House on October 26 to see that House members who were in a position to influence national policy during the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia resign, holding themselves responsible for the war, the Asahi reports.

The sending of the memorandum to the Speaker was the culmination of a movement which has been making headway among the legislators since the termination of the war to make the House members concerned realize that they cannot escape responsibility for the war.

The memorandum said:

"The question of responsibility for the war has been to the fore since the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration. The militarists, the plutocrats and the press, feeling responsibility, are reforming. We see no sign that members of the House of Representatives who are supposed to be models to the people have yet to reach a conclusion about their share in responsibility for the war. We exceedingly regret that they persist in the attitude of indifference to the question of responsibility. The Speaker is hereby asked to have specified House members hold themselves responsible for the war and resign.

"The members who should be made to resign are those who were appointed Speaker or Vice Speaker during the period from July 7, 1937, when the China Affair broke out, till August 15, 1945, when the war was ended, those who were appointed Ministers of State during the same period, and who held responsible positions in the Government-sponsored Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and played leading roles in Diet proceedings."

FARMERS TO MEET HERE

250 Delegates Slated to Discuss Formation of Union

The preparation committee for the Japanese Farmers' Union is scheduled to hold a meeting at the Kuramae Kogyo Kaikan at 10 a.m. November 3, participated in by some 250 delegates from all over the country.

Following the inauguration of the union, a movement will be started to organized a country-wide Farmers' Union.

From 8:30 p.m. on November 4, some of the delegates are expected to speak over the radio on the subjects of landowners, tenants, and salue of rice to the Government.

Replacing War, Navy Bodies

The abolition of the War and Navy Ministries on November 30 was formally approved at a Cabinet meeting held on Friday In place of the two ministries, the First and Second Ministries are expected to be established on December 1 to take over demobilization routine business for the army and the navy, respectively.

TRAFFIC SAFETY WEEK

Drive Carefully, the War Is Over

Konoye-Tojo Clash Caused Pacific War

Secret Bared by Domei Shows Prince Opposed War, Favored Concessions

One of the secrets surrounding the inception of the Pacific War was revealed today with the disclosure of a written memorial which Prince Fumimaro Konoye reportedly submitted to His Majesty the Emperor in October, 1941, incidental to the resignation en bloc of the third Konoye Cabinet, according to Domei.

The memorial reveals that Prince Konoye, then Prime Minister, was convinced that the American-Japanese talks then going on could ultimately be brought to a successful conclusion, while on the other hand, General Hideki Tojo, then War Minister, insisted on starting the war.

This controversy of opinion could not be solved even after four conferences held between General Tojo and Prince Konoye and it finally forced the latter to decide the resignation of his Cabinet.

The memorial, as reported by Domei, follows in substance:

"Prince Konoye, on receiving the Imperial command to form the Cabinet for the third time, was determined to readjust the relations with the United States and speedily end the China Affair, and asked the U.S. Government for an opportunity to hold a conference between Japanese and American representatives.

Tojo-Konoye Conflict

"General Tojo, however, held the opinion that the Japanese-American negotiations then going on in Washington would not be brought to a successful conclusion by the middle or latter part of October, the period which he wanted to see it concluded. Judging the prevailing situation as a 'case that precludes the prospect of having Japan's demands accepted fully' as provided in Article III of the Program for Execution of the Japanese Policy decided upon at the Imperial Conference on September 6, 1941, General Tojo insisted that the time had come to prepare for a war with the United States.

"In opposition to the General's opinion, Prince Konoye observed that if given time, the negotiation with the U.S. Government could be brought to a successful conclusion. As regards the evacuation of Japanese troops from China, which was held as one of the most difficult questions, the Prince believed that concession on the part of Japan would bring about auspicious settlement of the Japanese-American talks if Japan pursued the policy to seek 'practical results rather than face-saving.'

"Prince Konoye, acutely conscious as he was of his responsibility for the development of situation since the beginning of the China Affair, could not bear the idea of plunging the nation into another titanic war, of which there was no sure prospect of success, while the China Affair still remained unsettled.

"Prince Konoye, therefore, tried hard to dissuade General Tojo from starting the war. The General, however, while expressing sympathy with the Prime Minister for the predicament he was in, stiffly opposed the proposed evacuation of Japanese troops 'in consideration of the Army's morale.'

"General Tojo also believed that even if the China Affair was brought to a temporary solution by the conclusion of the American-Japanese talks, the Sino-Japanese relations would fail again within a couple of years. As both Japan and America were harassed by their domestic conditions, the General insisted that no time should be lost in deciding to open hostilities.

"As the General and the Prince failed to reach an agreement even after four conferences, the latter,

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

Nippon Women Voters, Ready for Coming Poll, By Organizing League

Formal inauguration of the New Japanese Women's League headed by Miss Fusae Ichikawa, noted leader of the women's suffrage movement, is scheduled to be held on November 3 at the Teikoku Kyoiku Kaikan, Kanda. With all preparations completed for the forthcoming general election in which women are to participate in for the first time, the preparation committee meeting will be held at the Toyo Keizai Shimpo Sha on October 31, prior to the inaugural ceremony. The New Japanese Women's League which includes many leaders who played important roles in the suffrage movement has also decided to nominate at least one candidate for the House of Representatives Miss Ichikawa is reported to have said that she had no intention of becoming a candidate.

Liberal Party Bares Five-Point Platform

Dissatisfied Seijikai Radicals Planning to Establish Their Own Organization

The Japan Liberal Party headed by Ichiro Hatoyama announced its five-point platform following the fourth meeting of its standing organizing committee held at the Tokiwa Marunouchi, on Thursday.

The meeting decided to change the party's tentative name of the New Liberal Party of Japan into the Liberal Party of Japan.

The platform proposes:

(1) To carry out the situations of the Potsdam Declaration positively, exterminate militaristic elements and build up a new Japan in line with the accepted standard of the world.

(2) To protect the national polity, establish a democratic administration and ensure freedom of scientific researches, arts, education, religion, thoughts, press speech and action.

(3) To strengthen national finances, encourage free economic activities, and rebuild agriculture, industry and commerce thereby to augment national economy.

(4) To enhance political and social morality thereby to brighten the people's life.

(5) To respect fundamental human rights, promote the status of women, and execute social policies actively thereby to ensure a happy, stabilized life.

Meanwhile, dissatisfied with the proposed formation of a new political party with the former members of the Dai Nippon Seijikai, now defunct, the younger, radical members of the party including Shintaro Shindo and Saburo Okura announced their intention of organizing a separate party on Friday and made public its platform.

The plaform, according to the Asahi, proposes: (1) establishment of a socialistic democracy under the Emperor, (2) opposition to communism, (3) domestic reform in line with liberal principles and (4) maintenance of the lowest standard of living and its improvement in the future.

The party members expect to determine party rules and definite policies by November 25 and hold its inaugural meeting early in December.

The party also established a Corporate Principle Association as an organ to conduct researches on political administration. The office of the association was opened on Thursday at No. 2, Ginza 7-chome.

Formerly Ostracized Man Is Called Upon To Tackle Food Situation in Drastic Revamp

In a drastic personnel reshuffle by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura, a man formerly charged with Communistic leanings was appointed to tackle Japan's food problem—the most important and imminent issue confronting the nation—as the new Director of the Ministry's Agricultural Administration Bureau, according to the Mainichi.

The new director is Hiroo Wada, former chief of the Agriculture Section of the Agriculture and Forestry Minitry, who was arrested in April, 1941 on the charge of Communistic leanings and detained at the Tokyo detention house until April of last year.

Mr. Wada, who is now charged with the task of overcoming the acute food shortage problem, was arrested for having participated in the so-called "Planning Board" incident together with Zenji Yagizawa, then investigation official of the Planning Board, Seiichi Katsumata and others.

From the Harajuku police station, Mr. Wada was transferred to the detention house in November of 1941 where he was placed of last year. He was found innocent on September 29 of this year.

In his interview at the Ministry on Thursday, the new Director praised the efforts of the farmers during the war and claimed that the sincere attitude of the farmers is the key to the successful operation of the agricultural administration. To restore honesty and sincerity among the farmers, he said, is the only way to solve the present food situation.

Big Reshuffle Made Of Prefecture Heads

32 Governors, 130 Department Chiefs Affected by Home Ministry Action

A sweeping reshuffle involving 32 prefectural governors and 130 departmental chiefs was announced by the Home Ministry on Saturday.

In determining the personnel shifts, Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri is reported to have taken into consideration the proposed abolition of the Regional Governments-General, recent mass dismissal of police department chiefs throughout the country, proposed reform of administrative machinery of prefectural governments and application for resignation submitted by officials in relation to their responsibility for assuming prefectural governorship during the war.

The program of the reshuffle was approved by the Cabinet session held Friday evening and following approval by His Majesty the Emperor, was formally announced on Saturday.

The list of personnel shifts follows:

Kenzo Nakajima, Governor of Yamanashi, appointed Director of the Tokyo Metropolis Planning Bureau; Yoshio Mochinaga, Governor of Hyogo, appointed Governor of the Hokkaido; Jun Kimura, former Consul-General and now Managing-Director of the Philippine Society, appointed Governor of Kyoto; Ryo Chiba, Governor of Chiba, appointed Governor of Hyogo; Motome Ikeizumi, Governor of Miyagi, appointed Governor of Chiba; Chiaki Kobayashi, Governor of Wakayama, appointed Governor of Mie; Noboru Tanikawa, former Director of the Tokyo Metropolitan Defense Bureau, appointed Governor of Yamanashi; Gihei Nomura, Councillor of the Kanto-Shinetsu Government-General, appointed Governor of Gifu; Shigeo Monobe, departmental chief of Aichi Prefecture, appointed Governor of Nagano; Saburo Chiba, former vice-president of the now defunct Board of Technology and now adviser to the Japan Coal Liquefaction Company, appointed Governor of Miyagi; Kishichi Masuda, former secretary of the Kwantung Bureau, appointed Governor of Fukushima; Michio Murayama, Councillor of the Kanto-Shinetsu Government-General, appointed Governor of Yamagata; Kinzaburo Ikeda, Councillor of Regional Government-General, appointed Governor of Akita Prefecture; Keiji Ito, Director of the Health Promotion Bureau of the Welfare, appointed Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture; Keiichi Yoshitake, Secretary of the Research Bureau of the Cabinet, appointed Governor of Toyama; Keizo Hayashi, Home Ministry Secretary, appointed Governor of Tottori; Regional Vice-Governor-General, appointed Governor of Hiroshima; Shigeru Okamoto, Governor of Toyama, appointed Governor of Yamaguchi; Uichiro Koike, Director of the Japan Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company, appointed Governor of Wakayama; Seigo Tanaka, Director of the Foodstuff Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, appointed Governor of Kagawa; Shotaro Toyoshima, departmental chief of the Osaka Prefectural Government, appointed Governor of Ehime; Yoshitatsu Nagano, departmental chief of Hiroshima Prefectural Government, appointed Governor of Kochi; Kajimatsu Soga, Governor of Kumamoto, appointed Governor of Fukuoka; Tokuju Hosoda, Home Ministry Secretary, appointed Governor of Oita; Genichi Okimori, departmental chief of the Nagano Prefectural Government, appointed Governor of Kumamoto Prefecture; Tadao Yasui, Councillor of Regional Government-General, appointed Governor of Miyazaki; and Kiichiro Tatsuo, Councillor of Regional Government-General, appointed Governor of Kagoshima.

Four persons, all mentioned in the foregoing article, have been selected from among private quarters and appointed prefectural governors. They are Mr. Kimura, former Consul-general, appointed Governor of Kyoto, Mr. Koike of the Japan Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company appointed Governor of Wakayama, Mr Chiba, adviser to the Japan Coal Liquefaction Company, appointed Governor of Miyagi, and Mr. Tanikawa, former Tokyo Metropolitan Defense Bureau Chief, appointed Governor of Yamanashi.

List of prefectural governors dismissed follows: Shigeo Shimizu (Mie Prefecture), Satoru Okino (Gifu), Yasuo Otsubo (Nagano), Masaichi Ishii (Fukushima), Chiyuki Shinoyama (Yamagata), Hirotada Hisayasu (Akita), Seiichi Ueda (Yamaguchi), Yoneyuki Dohi (Ehime), Shunsuke Yamada (Fukuoka), Motoji Nakamura (Oita), Kenta Miyazaki (Saga), Akizo Taniguchi (Miyazaki) and Fumio Tange (Kagoshima).

American Navy Day Observed in Tokyo

Vice-Admiral Wilkinson Issues Message to Officers And Men

Domei

YOKOHAMA, October 27.—Far from the Navy Day speeches and parades in the United States, the fighting men of the Third Amphibious Force—the Navy's Tokyo Force"—today observed Navy Day in the Tokyo Bay area by devoting themselves with renewed vigor to the job of occupying conquered Japan.

Heavily laden attack cargo ships daily bring in supplies for the occupation army. Purposeful attack transport vessels arrive with low-point soldiers to relieve battle veterans for discharge and other transports leave the Tokyo Bay area with thousands of homeward bound sailors and soldiers.

The tiny amphibious craft bustle Tokyo Bay completing their operation and logistic missions without fanfare or applause.

The fighting Navy celebrated Navy Day in conquered Japan by "turning to" as usual.

Vice-Admiral Theodore S. Wilkinson, USN, Commander of the Third Amphibious Force, published a special Navy Day message to the officers and men of his flagship, the USS Mount Olympus, and to vessels of his force present at Yokohama.

"This Navy Day," Vice-Admiral Wilkinson declared, "finds us far away from home ports and without opportunity to show the Mount Olympus or other ships of the Third Amphibious Force to our families and friends. It finds the ship in Yokohama, 10,000 miles from her birthplace and acting not as an exhibit and a sample of the Navy for visiting citizens, but rather as the nerve center for the control of hundreds of ships, large and small, bringing troops and their equipment and supplies to join the Army of Occupation in the country of our defeated enemy.

"Past Navy Days have not been so fortunate. One year ago, the Mount Olympus was one day out of Leyte, returning from the landing of the Third Amphibious Force and from the historic day when the Japanese fleet, knocking on both doors of the Gulf of Leyte, was thrown back in disorder and defeated. Two years ago, before the birth of the Mount Olympus, the Third Amphibious Force, then the Amphibious Force South Pacific, was seizing the Treasury Islands, followed in five days by the landing on Bougainville, the culmination of the Solomons campaign. Three years ago the bitter fight for Guadalcanal was in full swing and the Japanese fleet and the South Pacific Force had just fought a hot carrier battle off the Santa Cruz islands.

"We have come a long way in these three years and more since Pearl Harbor day, and we are devoutly thankful that this Navy Day finds us in peace, a victorious peace. We trust that never again will such a war be fought, but no man can read the future. Failing prophetic assurance that there will never again be War, we must then maintain our guard—our Navy—to forestall war if possible and to assure us victory if war should come."

Konoye-Tojo Clash Caused Pacific War

(Continued from Page 1)

having realized that he was no longer able to discharge his responsibilities for assisting the Imperial rule, submitted his Cabinet's resignation to the Throne."

Following the resignation of the Konoye Cabinet, Domei added Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, received the Imperial command to recommend a successor to Prince Konoye. Marquis Kido recommended General Tojo for premiership because he judged that General Tojo's insistence on terminating the Japanese-American negotiations as prompted by the "positive faction" within the Army group and that the General would be able to suppress this faction once he was installed in the responsible position of premiership.

One and a half months later, the Tojo Cabinet decided on starting the Pacific War.

NOTICE

Effective November 1, subscriptions to the Nippon Times will be handled by the Nippon Shimbun Renmei, (Japan Newspaper Union), together with all local newspapers. It is requested that subscriptions hereafter be placed with and paid to the nearest newspaper delivery agent. Those having paid subscriptions in advance will receive copies of the paper without interruption. Renewal subscriptions should be paid to the delivery agents serving your districts, instead of to the Nippon Times. All subscribers receiving the paper by mail are requested to remit the renewal subscriptions to the Nippon Times office, Tokyo.

The Nippon Times Ltd.

UNRRA Delegate Leaving For China to Supervise Relief Work in Far East

Far Eastern activities of the UNRRA have been planned under the supervision of deputy director general Roy Hendrickson, it was disclosed by UNRRA director general Herbert Lehman, according to a Washington report on Friday. Mr. Hendrickson will leave for Chungking soon. He will also visit Manila to see what military surplus goods in the Philippines and Central Pacific island bases can be diverted to relief in the Far East.

AFL Plans To Drop Its No-Strike Pledge

President Green Says He Wants No More Government Arbitration

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25—Even while strikes in the United States continued to lay idle approximately 250,000 workers, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in Cincinatti yesterday declared the AFL opposes the renewal of its wartime no-strike pledge and favored voluntary arbitration of labor-management disputes instead of the wartime system of government arbitration.

Mr. Green made his announcement after an Executive Council meeting at which plans were made for participation in the government-sponsored conference of labor and management in Washington on November 5.

He said that the AFL will oppose at the meeting, or at any other time, renewal of its wartime no-strike pledge and also any legislation or other action which would seek to impose compulsory arbitration.

During the war, labor and management made a joint no-strike no-lockout pledge and disputes were put before the National War Labor Board, which is now in the process of dissolution. President Green said the important fact in labor-management relations is the development of bargaining and the spirit of give and take by both parties.

In Washington, acting White House Press Secretary Eban Ayers announced yesterday that Dr. George W. Taylor, former Chairman of the War Labor Board, will act for the Labor Management Conference.

250,000 Still Idle

Meanwhile, throughout he United States strikes continued with approximately 250,000 workers still idle. Assistant Secretary of Navy Hensel announced that both labor and management representatives of oil plants recently seized by the Navy expressed willingness to resume negotiations. Four pipelines and 49 oil refineries were taken over by the Navy on October 3 when strikes threatened the petroleum supply.

In Hollywood, the eight-months old strike of film workers was called off when both the Union and motion picture executives, meeting in Cincinatti, Ohio agreed to call the strike off and work out the jurisdictional dispute peacefully within 30 days.

The National Labor Relations Board on October 23 took a strike vote among 300,000 General Motors employees throughout the country. General Motors and the CIO United Automobile Workers continued to wage discussions. In 20 Chrysler Corporation plants, strike votes will be taken today and the NLRB has scheduled voting in 51 Ford plants for November 7.

For the settlement of wage disputes in Portland, Oregon, the AFL Saw Mill and Lumber Workers are now entering its fifth week and appeared no better as Federal Conciliator Ernest P. Marsh said the Federal Government may have to step into the dispute.

In Chicago, 255 American Airlines employees walked out yesterday in sympathy with the New York strikers of airlines asking wage increases.

On the west coast, however, Pacific Greyhound buses in seven western states returned to near normal schedules two days ago following a compromise settlement of wage disputes which authorized a general wage boost.

Labor got another boost in Washington yesterday when Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, testifying before the House Labor Committee, expressed approval of the legislation to set minimum wage standard of 65 cents per hour, and suggested the minimum be raised to 75 cents per hour within two years. He said that 65 cent minimum is necessary to maintain the American standard of living.

Wants Marshall in Same Job

General George C. Marshall is needed in his present position as Chief of Staff of the Army, declared President Truman when newspapers proposed that the general be assigned to direct the proposed universal military training program in the United States, according to a Washington dispatch on Friday.

Value of Currency Will Be Maintained

Finance Minister Declares It Is Too Premature Yet to Effect Devaluation

The Government will not devaluate currency, declared Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa in a statement to the press Friday.

"Due to the present economic situation facing this country it would be too premature to devaluate currency," the Finance Minister asserted, adding "there is no theoretical grounds for such a measure."

Among banking and economic circles there has recently been voiced a view that currency might be devaluated in order to adjust the huge financial burdens borne by the Government.

Meanwhile, the Social Democratic Party of Japan, which has been studying anti-inflation measures under the direction of Mosaburo Suzuki, decided on a definite policy in this regard and also proposed that special companies controlled by the Zaibatsu should be taken over by the Government and placed under the supervision of an organ participated in by representatives of the people.

The party is to study the responsibility of the Zaibatsu and capitalists who directed wartime economy by combining with the militarists and bureaucrats to victimize economic organ for their own benefit. Moreover the party proposes that the National Treasury should take over the holding companies of the Zaibatsu (the total capital of the four big Zaibatsu amounts to ¥920,000,000) and place them under a special organ in which public representatives are to participate.

As measures against inflation, it was proposed to suspend payment of compensation by the Government to war industry enterprises, to establish an organ that will investigate into their property holdings, to suspend the payment of interest to large holders of national bonds, to improve the method of issuing national bonds, to abolish the special accounts of military expenditures and to investigate the uses of the expenditure, and to re-examine and reduce the budget for the 1945-46 fiscal year.

The party also proposal the levying of high taxes on the war rich, to abolish the pension and annuity system, and to increase production under the policy of unity among producess.

KYUSHU'S MINES HIT HARD

Suffered Damage Amounting to ¥100,000,000 in Typhoons

Damage amounting to ¥100,000,000 was caused to coal mines in Kyushu by the recent typhoons, it was disclosed by Sectional Chief Mitsui of the Control Section of the Kyushu Regional Mining Bureau who is now in Tokyo to confer with the Government concerning measures to be taken to restore the damaged facilities, the Nippon Sangyo Keizai reports.

According to, the Sectional Chief's explanation, the report stated, coal mines in Kyushu and Yamaguchi Prefecture suffered extensive damage as a result of the typhoons. Of the total of 76 coal mines in North Kyushu, 52 were flooded, in West Kyushu, 25 out of 46 suffered the same fate and in Yamaguchi Prefecture 13 were immidated out of 30. The most hard hit were the mines at Sagara, Otsuji, Osumi, Niite and Nakatsuru.

The Sectional Chief revealed that some 50,000 laborers will be required to restore the flooded mines. Besides, various materials and machines will be necessary, he said. He emphasized that unless an emergency measure, such as extending the contract of laborers, is adopted early recovery of the affected mines is impossible.

ACORNS AS FLOUR 'ERSATZ'

A practical method of processing acorns, which makes them acceptable nutritionally and tasteful as a flour substitute, has been developed by the Municipal Hygienic Laboratories of Tokyo, it was revealed on Friday by the Supreme Headquarters Public Health and Welfare Section.

Officers of the section who sampled the bread made of a mixture of the flour substitute and wheat flour termed the product satisfactory from a taste standpoint. Laboratory tests indicate the new product has a satisfactory caloric and vitamin content.

Ten plants processing the new product are currently operating in the Tokyo area, and further development of production is anticipated.

Finance Office Shifts

Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa has accepted the resignations tendered by Takeo Yumoto, overseas financial commissioner, and Yoshio Shikimura, Director of the Money Market Bureau. As successor to the former, Nobutane Kiuchi, chief of the general affairs department of the Yokohama Specia Bank, will be appointed, while Bunzo Kubo, Director of the Overseas Fund Bureau, will succeed Mr. Shikimura.

'Mike,' Hidden in Nippon Headquarters, Tipped Off Luzon Defense Plans to U.S.

Domei

NEW YORK, October 24.—The dispatch to the New York Times from Manila on October 23 revealed to the world how a hiden mike furnished General MacArthur with General Yamashita's Luzon defense plan.

The article continued: "Through the Philippines guerrilla espionage ring and radio network, general Douglas MacArthur was given exact information on the Japanese defenses on Leyte prior to the invasion last fall and before the American landing on Luzon as well as the verbatim report of the Japanese staff conference in Manila at which the Japanese Commander, Tomoyuki Yamashita, disclosed his plans for defense of that island.

The latter coup, one of the most amazing in the counter-intelligence annals of this war was accomplished by means of concealed microphones in the Japanese General headquarters.

These disclosures were made on October 23. The 978th signal service company which maintained contact between the Philippine guerrillas and the outside world was about to be deactivated here. This company, described by the Eastern Pacific Army Headquarters officers as the eyes, the ears and the mouth of the guerrillas, enabled General MacArthur to plan the Philippine invasions with a complete knowledge of Japanese movement and operations.

The guerrilla grew from a single station operated by Colonel Hakar, the former commander of the 14th Infantry regiment who was eventually detected by the Japanese and killed after having sent messages from the station that broadcasted its location as Java but actually was on Luzon.

Two parts of the radio men and reconnaissance agents were landed in the Philippines late in 1943. In the closing days of that year, station KAZ was established by the 978th signal service company as a pioneer unit in a network that eventually linked the very major guerrilla unit in the Archipelago with General MacArthur's headquarters.

Corporal George Herreria set up a key station in Manila which became General MacArthur's direct pipeline to Yamashita's headquarters.

Corporal Herreria reached the Philippine capital after a 14 day journey through leech-infested jungles, carrying his equipment by night through a gauntlet of Japanese. His guide was discovered and captured when suspicious Japanese at the railroad station made him open his suitcase revealing the transmitter parts. The guide was never heard of again.

Reaching Manila alone on April 26, 1944, Herreria, according to the authorities here, was undoubtedly the first United States army man to re-enter the city. He immediately set up his station under the enemy's hand and broadcasted a complete data of the strength of Japanese troops, number of tanks, location of food, ammunition and fuel dumps.

In August, the higher guerrilla leaders were apprised of invasion plans and they immediately began furnishing for General MacArthur's maps, troops, counts and locations of enemy fortifications. In the ensuing bombings, the complete target reports were sent by guerrilla radio to both the army and navy air forces.

The army spokeman said there was no guess-work to it. It was like having a seat on the 50 yard line.

The complete details of how the full report on Yamashita's staff conference was furnished to General MacArthur are still secret but it was revealed that the message to headquarters quoted Yamashita verbatim as to his Luzon defense plans. This most important message of all those sent by guerrilla network was transmitted from Luzon on Christmas day, 1944.

BLANKETS FOR PEOPLE

Goods Turned Over by Occupation Army to Be Distributed

Four million and five hundred thousand blankets top the list of various military goods to be distributed to the public with the handing over of these items from the Allied Occupation authorities to the Japanese Government. In distributing them, top priority will be given the 10,000,000 raid victims, especially those now living in tin shacks, to help them to tide over the approaching cold season.

List of these goods due for distribution: (in thousand)

Military caps	2,416
Winter pants	2,579
Summer pants	1,831
Raincoats	738
Winter under-pants	3,147
Summer under-pants	4,106
Rubber-soled tabi	2,500
Kit-bags	646
Water canteens	684
Winter coats	2,460
Summer coats	1,530
Overcoats	696
Winter shirts	3,445
Summer shirts	4,610
Military boots	2,467 pairs
Puttles	7,782 pairs
Canteens	401
Tents	1,044
Blankets	4,504
Gas masks	903
Aviation uniforms	112
Fur caps	306
Fur boots	653
Fur pants	351
Pillow cases	518
Straw mattresses	363
Steel helmets	1,240
Fur overcoats	228
Thick shirts	330
Bed Sheets	415
Mosquito nets	919

Besides large numbers of cotton gloves and socks will be distributed.

Of these goods, the following will be distributed exclusively to raid victims: (Figures in thousand)

Blankets	3,067
Pillows	690
Bed sheets	615
Straw mattresses	363
Coats	1,252
Pants	1,173
Shirts	1,945
Under-pants	1,647
Overcoats	488
Army boots	1,222 pairs
Rubber-soled tabi	527 pairs
Socks	8,500 pairs
Mosquito nets	919

Silk Association Set Up

Establishment of the Japan Raw Silk Industry Association, capitalized at ¥20,000,000, was decidtd at the meeting of the Raw Silk Policy Commission held on Thursday at the Central Raw Silk Association in Tokyo, the Nippon Sangyo Keizai reports. The proposed association, the report explains, is expected to take over the business of the Japan Raw Silk Control Company and the Japan Central Raw Silk Association. Particulars of the organization and management of the new organ will be decided some time in the future with the approval of General MacArthur's Headquarters.

FOOD MEETING CONTINUES

Quebec Conferees Take Steps to Establish FAO

Domei

QUEBEC, October 26.—Initial steps to establish the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, whose constitution already has been accepted by 36 nations, as a worldwide clearing house for information and active cooperation, were taken here at the United Nations Food and Agricultural Conference Committee meetings on October 23.

The Committee on Constitutional and Diplomatic Questions adopted the proposal of the United Kingdom and French members that the conference ask the Permanent Committee of International Institute of Agriculture at Rome to prepare a protocol empowering IIA to wind up its affairs and transfer its property to the FAO. The protocol would be signed by Governments adhering to the Convention of Rome of 1905. Under this plan the FAO would be substituted for IIA in the international convention.

The Marketing Committee heard strong pleas for international collaboration in solving complex of agricultural surplus, international commodity arrangements, full employment, subsidies and related questions.

To Up Citizenship Tax

Along with the revision of the provincial tax law, the Tokyo citizenship tax will be increased by 50 per cent, and in this connection, instructions will be given to each family in November. In compiling the revision of the tax law, individuals and corporations will become the basis of taxation in view of the decrease of the population and the change of the residents mode of living, whereas in the past house-rents were considered in levying the tax. The new law will become effective after deliberations on the matter by the Metropolitan extraordinary assembly on October 29. Due to the revision, the Tokyo Government's revenue through the citizenship tax, will be increased by $8,500,000 a year.

Board of Information To Lose Its War Role

40 Per Cent Personnel Cut Set In Sweeping Reorganization Slated on November 1

Reorganization of the Board of Information, to be enforced November 1, will strip it of its wartime role and transform it into an organ which will offer services to newspapers and cultural enterprises, according to President Tatsuo Kawai who reported on this matter at Friday's Cabinet meeting, the Asahi reports.

Included in this reform is a 40 per cent personnel cut, the Asahi also revealed.

The revamped Board will concentrate on the three following activities:

(1) Collection of information regarding national policies and investigation of public opinion and reports.

(2) Offering of services and encouragement to the press, publications and broadcasting.

(3) Offering of services and encouragement to the movies, theatricals, literary arts and other cultural enterprises.

The reshuffle of its personnel already decided jointly by President Kawai and Vice-President Yuzuru Akabane covers a wide sphere. With the return of Seishiro Ogawa, private secretary to the President, to Foreign Office service, Kihachiro Omori will be appointed as his successor.

Toshikazu Kase will be appointed Director of the new Information Department. Under him, Tansho Yamazaki will be named chief of the domestic information section and Akira Matsui as head of the international information section.

Hideo Hisayama will be appointed Director of the Culture Department also to be established in the Board. Kashiro Sato will head the domestic section in the Department. Chief of the international section will he selected from among private quarters.

The Planning and Data Department also will be created and Kota Hokketsu appointed its Director. Under him will be appointed Reitetsu Iwata as chief of the planning section, Toshio Tsukahara as chief of the public opinion investigation section, and Yasuo Tashiro as chief of the data section.

The censorship section in the Board will be completely abolished on and after November 1.

ELECTION REVISION PUSHED

5 More Measures Decided as Cabinet Council Drafts Bill

More decisions concerning election of members of the Lower House were made at the Cabinet Council on Friday in the task of preparing a bill for revision of the election law to be submitted to the coming extraordinary session of the Diet.

The following measures were decided:

(1) The number of witnesses at the polling places will be limited to 10 by a system of mutual vote among candidates.

(2) Candidates will be able to launch campaigns before they are registered.

(3) With the adoption of the major electoral constituency system, each candidate will be allowed to spend ¥25,000 for his campaign.

(4) The campaign can be carried on by a third person.

(5) Restrictions on the number of campaign offices and assistants, the number of campaign speeches and literature, and others will be removed.

Allied Directives

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED FORCES

October 16, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Control of Venereal Disease.

1. Reports submitted by representatives of the Imperial Japanese Government and observations by personnel of the occupation forces show that measures now in operation are inadequate to prevent the spread of venereal disease in the population of Japan.

2. The Supreme Commander directs that the Imperial Japanese Government put into effect immediately the following measures:

a. The designation of syphilis, gonorrhea and chancroid as infections diseases under the terms of Article I of the Law for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases (Law No. 36, 1897, as amended.)

b. The reporting of all syphilis, gonorrhea and chancroid cases by name, age, sex and full address of the individual concerned, on a basis similar to that in effect for the reporting of other notifiable infectious diseases.

c. Rigid enforcement of the Law for Prevention of Infectious Diseases, the Law for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases (Home Department Ordinance No. 44, 1900, as mm amended) and all laws, ordinances, regulations and instructions issued thereunder which relate, directly or indirectly, to the prevention and treatment of the venereal diseases.

d. Bringing under the examination, treatment and health provisions of these laws, ordinances, regulations and instructions all individuals whose occupations or activities subject them to serious hazard of venereal disease transmission.

e. Provision of the hospitals, clinical and laboratory facilities, personnel, equipment and drugs necessary to ensure the required examinations, isolation, hospitalization and treatment.

f. The establishment of minimum and uniform technical and administrative standards and procedures for the guidance of operating agencies in connection with all phases of this program.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will report within thirty days after the receipt of this memorandum the action taken thereunder, including in such report copies of ordinances, regulations, directives and instructions issued, and the names and addresses of agencies of the central government responsible for their enforcement.

FOR THE SUPREME
COMMANDER:

H.W. ALLEN
Colonel, A.G.D.
Asst. Ajutant General.

Truman to Broadcast

President Truman announced that he will broadcast to the nation on October 30 explaining the Government's program on the wage and price problems, according to a Washington report on Friday. He has named John R. Steelman, veteran Government labor conciliator, as his special assistant.

8th Army Military Government, Tokyo Detachment Labor Office

HELP WANTED

TWO Japanese professors who lived in the United State and who speaks English fluently to teach conversational Japanese to U.S. Military personnel.

Report in person at the American Club, Marunouchi, 2-chome, No. 8, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

SHOW and SALE
JAPANESE HIGH CLASS KIMONO, DOLL,
CURIOS AND OTHER CLASSIC FINE ARTS.
TEA Room Prepared.
Service Hours: 10 a.m.—4 p.m.
A. SUGIYAMA
KOBIJUTSU-HOZONKWAI
at the corner of the "Sangu-bashi," Nishi-Sando. One minute walk from "Sangu-bashi station, Odakyu line.
(3rd station from Shinjuku)

VITAMIN B1
METABOLIN
"Strong"
TAKEDA YAKUHIN KOGYO K.K.
OSAKA NIPPON

4 Christian Leaders To Meet Japanese

Attend Service at Reinanzaka Church; To Meet Women Representatives Today

The four members of the American Christian deputation who recently arrived in Tokyo, attended the church service held at the Reinanzaka Church, Reinanzaka-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo Saturday afternoon.

The deputation includes Dr. Douglas Horton of New York, chairman of the American Committee for the World Council of Churches; Bishop James C. Baker of Los Angeles, chairman of the International Missionary Council; Dr. Luman J. Shafer, New York, chairman of the Japan Committee of the Foreign Missions Conferences of North America, and Dr. Walter W. Vankirk of New York, executive secretary of the Churches of Christ in America.

The service was opened with a holy communion with Bishops Michio Kozaki and James Baker officiating. Mitsuru Tomita, President of the Church of Christ in Japan, then made a speech welcoming the American mission, interpreted by Soichi Saito, general secretary of the National Committee of the Young Men's Chrisian Association of Japan. An address in reply was made by Dr. Horton, representing the deputation.

The four bishops will stand before the pulpit at four churches in Tokyo this morning; Bishop Baker at the Ginza Church, Dr. Horton at the Reinanzaka Church, Dr. Shafer at the Shiba Church and Dr. Vankirk at the Matsuzawa Church.

In the afternoon, the four American Christian leaders will meet in a conference with representative Japanese women at YMCA, Kanda-ku.

Monday morning, they are expected to hold informal discussions on spiritual reunion between Japan and the United States with a small group of Japanese Christians who had participated in a conference held at Riverside near Los Angeles between April 20 and 25, 1941.

The mission is expected to visit Nagoya, Nara and Kyoto from October 30 to November 4.

13

NATIONAL POLICY STUDY

State Ministers and Civilian Leaders Join New Group

A Wartime National Policy Study Society has been established under the sponsorship of Government and private leaders including Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Hiroshi Minami, Privy Councillor, Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida, Gen Nishio, former president of the Jugo Bank, Hachiro Ohashi, president of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Kazuo Kojima, member of the House of Peers, and Yusuke Tsurumi, member of the House of Representatives.

Six departments of study—parlimentary system, administration, economy, finance, society and education—have been established. The Society has more than 50 prominent persons as members, including Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, member of the House of Peers, Kiroku Oguchi, Seijun Ando, Tsuneo Kanemitsu, all members of the House of Representatives, Yoshinari Abe, principal of the First Higher School, and others. Every Friday is set aside as the day for expressing opinion of its members.

KOREAN RADICAL RELEASED

Kokun Ri Leaving for Seoul to Help Build new Country

On the mission of establishing a Korean Foundation University in Seoul, Kokun Ri, leader of the Korean independence movement, who was confined in Fuchu prison to serve a sentence of 15 years, on the charge of attempted assassination of Akira Ariyoshi, former Japanese Ambassador to China, in 1933 till he was released on October 10 is scheduled to leave Tokyo for the Korean capital sometime early in November.

He is expected to be accompanied by his co-workers, Tokusei Cho, chairman of the central headquarters committee of the Korean Federation in Japan, and Chin Kin, assistant chief of the foreign affairs section of the same federation, Domei reports.

Now that Korea has been promised her independence, Mr. Ri has decided to drop political activities and devote himself to the establishment of new Korea in accordance with democratic principles and the education of Korean youths.

8 Pilot Schools Abolished

With the termination of war, the Transportation Ministry has decided to abolish eight pilot training institutions belonging to its aviation bureau, namely, at Inbanuma, Furukawa, Niigata, Nagasaki, Yonago, Ehime, Fukuyama and Chikugo, reports Domei. For the benefit of students who were studying at these institutions, the Education Ministry will approve the change of schools by those who desire to enter middle schools. The date for the change of schools has been fixed for December 1.

Kamikaze Fliers Were Left in Lurch in P.I. When Air Force Chief Broke Pledge and Fled

The pact that Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, Commander of the Japanese Air Force in the Philippines, broke his pledge to stick with the members of the Army Special Attack Corps and fled to Formosa as soon as the war situation in the Philippines began to turn against the Japanese forces was revealed by Corporal Tomoji Sasaki, a former special attack corps member, Domei reports.

Before the American forces started an offensive against Luzon Island in full force, members of the Japanese Air Force Headquarters at Manila did almost nothing but seek pleasure. This naturally handicapped the operations of the Japanese air force, Corporal Sasaki disclosed.

Though the members of the special attack corps were disgusted at the conduct of their staff officers they had complete faith in Lieutenant-General Tominaga, he added. "I will never leave you alone in your death-defying action. For, humble as I am, I am determined to follow you. . . ."

When the Army Special Attack Corps on January 8 this year launched an offensive against the American transports in Lingayen Bay the Japanese Air Force Headquarters at Manila was compelled to withdraw to the air base in North Luzon. Realizing the adverse war situation in the Philippine campaign, Lieutenant-General Tominaga fled in a scout plane to Formosa, Corporal Sasaki stated.

The staff officers of the Air Force Headquarters soon followed their commander. It could early be imagined how the operational plans formulated by these staff officers worked, he added.

Meanwhile, members of the special attack corps at the air base in North Luzon were indignant at Lieutenant-General Tominaga and his staff members who had fled to Formosa. Desiring to join the Japanese air force in Formosa they left the base for Aparri, a port in Northern Luzon. With scanty food supplies, they started on their journey on foot through mountains in order to evade attack from American planes. Some of the members contracted epidemic disease and died on the way.

On their arrival at Aparri they found it completely destroyed by the American air force. As they could do nothing there, they started for Tugegarao, the only remaining Japanese occupied base in North Luzon. To their disappointment, the base was found filled with thousands of Japanese Army and Navy men who also were trying to escape to Formosa.

Corporal Sasaki was a member of the first squad of the Banda Special Attack Corps of the Army. On November 12 last year, the Corporal with his comrades went out on an attack against the American forces on Leyte Island. Miraculously, his plane was not damage seriously in the intense American counter attack and was able to return to the base.

Prior to his return, the Air Force Headquarters reported to the Imperial Headquarters that Corporal Sasaki and his comrades were lost in the attack. This was subsequently announced in an Imperial Headquarters' communique.

But, the staff officers of the Air Force Headquarters soon found that they had committed a serious mistake and were at a loss how to act. However, the trouble was settled when the Imperial Headquarters corrected the communique.

The staff members thought that something must be done with Corporal Sasaki to save their face. They assigned him to the second special attack launched on December 12 last year. The Corporal returned again. Another special attack against the American forces off San Jose in Mindoro Island was planned. The Corporal was again made to join it but again he survived.

UNDERSEA TUNNEL PROJECT

30-Kilometer Line to Link Mainland with Hokkaido

In piew of the importance of the Tohoku district and Hokkaido, a seven-year project for the construction of an undersea tunnel connecting Sankyu on the northern tip of Aomori Prefecture, facing Tsugaru Bay, and Yoshioka, Matsumae-gun on the southwestern tip of the Hokkaido will be undertaken from next year, says the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Transportation between Hokkaido and the mainland at present is being conducted only by means of channel service boats, and because of lack of other means of transportation facilities the transport of coal from Hokkaido during the war was not operated satisfactorily. Following the end of the war, however, the necessity of connecting the Hokkaido and the mainland has become imminent in view of the urgency of developing the northernmost island.

According to the project, Sankyu station and Yoshioka station are to be connected by an undersea tunnel. The total length of the projected line is estimated at 30 kilometers of which 20-kilometer must be constructed undersea. A preliminary expense fund of ¥200,000 will be put aside in the next year's budget and for investigation purposes the scientists who suceeded in the construction of the Kanmon undersea tunnel will be mobilized. As the line must be constructed some 50 meters undersea considerable difficulties are expected in the process.

Actual construction work is expected to begin in 1947 and when completed the entire length of Japan will be connected from Kyushu to Hokkaido.

ORDERED TO STOP ROBBERY

Railways Cautioned Due to Loss And Pilfering of Goods

During November state railways, private lines, shipping services and other transportation organs will be called to make a special effort to stop loss and pilfering of goods and baggage sent out.

Of late such incidents have become increasingly frequent and the Transportation Ministry is taking this step to stem these losses.

Also this winter the Ministry has decided to restore heating system in trains by the end of November. At the Oi Engineering Shops, electric heaters for trains are being made while at Omiya 30 trains with heating system installed are being constructed. Also about 30,000 liters of fuel oil is available so that warmth on trains this winter is assured. At the same time broken windows will be replaced. This repair is expected to be completed by the middle of November.

Ore Control Lifted

The Commerce and Industry Ministry on Wednesday announced the abolition of control on distribution of ferrous ore, iron sand, and tungsten, effective as from November 1, the Nippon Sangyo Keizai reports.

AIDING FORMER SERVICEMEN

Members of Lower House Decide on Relief Measures

In order to aid hundreds and thousands of demobilized servicemen who have become tramps upon returning to Japan because they were not able to find out the whereabouts of their families and friends, the New Japan Construction Investigation Commission comprising of Kunio Morishita, Makie Koyanagi and other members of the House Representatives decided upon urgent relief measures at its committee meeting held at 1 p.m. Wednesday, reports Domei.

According to the decision reached at the meeting, relief installations will be set up at Ueno, Shinjuku and Shimbashi Stations as well as other important places. Also the construction of barracks to shelter those who have no place to spend the night will be speedily carried out. Also meals will be served at dining halls attached to the barracks, and military blankets and other daily necessities provided.

MORE LANDED-FARMERS

Government Planning Equitable Distribution of Lands

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is mapping out plans to create more landed-farmers out of tenants and a Government bill for this purpose will be submitted to the forthcoming extraordinary session of the Diet, says the Mainichi. If approved, it will authorize compulsory purchase of land from large landowners and absence owners.

Japan's arabie land covers approximately 6,000,000 chobu or 15,000,000 acres. Of the farming population, 27.6 per cent are landed-farmers, 19.9 per cent, yeomen-tenants, 19.7 per cent, tenants-yeomen and 28.5 per cent are tenants.

Indonesians in Japan to Meet

In order to discuss and decide upon their attitude toward the crisis in their homeland, all Indonesians residing in Japan will convene a meeting today in Tokyo, according to the Association of Indonesians in Japan. It is expected that a resolution and statement of support will be passed as all those Indonesians here are eager to do something to promote the course of their independence movement. Plans as to carrying out the decision into effect will be discussed in detail.

KREUTZER CONCERTS
(1945-1946)

LEONID
KREUTZER
THE CHOPIN RECITALS
First Evening
THURS., NOV. 1ST at 5:00 P.M.
at HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL
Sonata b minor, 24 Preludes, Nocturnes, etc.

Second Eve. Thurs. Nov. 8th., at 5:00 p.m.
Third Matinee Satur. Dec. 1st., at 1:30 p.m.

Tickets: ¥7.50 and ¥4.50 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE, Ginza.

Silver Bullion Seized By American Troops

Metal Valued at $3 Million And Other Valuables Confiscated at Iida

Truck-borne troops of the 97th Infantry Division at Kumagaya, acting on a tip, raided on Friday a Japanese storehouse and seized an estimated $3,000,000 worth of silver bullion and other valuables, Eighth Army headquarters announced the same day, according to a PRO press release.

The haul has been placed under guard by troops of Major General H. F. Kramer's 97th Division in the mountainous Nagano Prefecture. The capture of the treasure, owned by the Matsuo Agriculture Association and located near the town of Iida, brings the total of seized bullion and jewels taken by Allied troops to more than a quarter of a billion dollars.

Included in the seizure were 113,000 pounds of silver bullion in bars of 100 pounds each, 325 cylinders of mercury valued at approximately $300,000, some 41,000 pounds of fine tool steel, 1,000 storage batteries, and 1,000 bars of imported zinc weighing 60 pounds each.

The silver bullion, stored by the Imperial Japanese Government, was reported to be the property of the Mitsubishi Industrial Trust.

Troops of Company E, 368th Regiment, commanded by Captain Truman Beeson, made the seizure after 11th Corps headquarters reported that Japanese loot was believed to be hidden in the storehouse. Captain Beeson's troops were ordered to take charge of the buildings.

Upon arrival, they found the storehouse unguarded. Later questioning disclosed that the presence of the hidden treasures was known only to the Matsuo Agriculture Association storehouse superviser.

Friday's discovery brought the Eighth Army's seizures of Japanese valuable to the following figures: 539,726 pounds of silver bullion; 780 ingots of silver and 35 plates of silver; 1,495 pounds of gold and seven ingots of gold; 14,200 carats of diamonds; 117 capsules of radium; 30 bars of tin; 60,000 pounds of zinc, and $1,600 in American money, in addition to a substantial amount of platinum. The mercury and storage batteries taken on Friday were the first such items discovered by the Eighth Army.

MORE STUDENTS STRIKE

Unrest Prevails in Another Three Agricultural Schools

All the third-year grade students of the Yonago Prefectural Agriculture School in Tottori went on a strike on Monday after presenting a written note to Principal Saiye, accusing the faculty of illegal acts regarding the material distribution for student labor mobilization and the distribution of school farm products, Domei reports.

For the same reasons, the students in the third-year grade at the Chizu Prefectural Agriculture School also started a strike the following day while students at the Kurayoshi Agriculture School are now holding discussions and unrest is prevailing. Meanwhile, the fourth-year grade students of the Ikuyei Middle School have been walking out since last Saturday.

Plans Building Atom Tomb

The erection of an Atomic Tower on some hill in the Urakami district of Nagasaki City is being planned by the city in memory of those killed by the atomic bomb, Domei reports. With Mayor Nagaoka taking the lead, the plans are making headway. The bequest of the late Tomizaburo Kuraba, son of Mr. Clapper, the British founder of the Mitsubishi Nagasaki Shipyards, will be used as a foundation fund, and donations will also be canvassed from the people. The total expenses for the erection are estimated at about ¥350,000.

SALE SERVICE

Kimono, woolen blankets, suits, overcoat, singer sewing machine, plum pickel.

V. B. SHETH
Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

Grand Fishermen's Fiesta To Be Revived on Nov. 18 At Shizuoka Fish Village

A typical ancient fishermen's dancing and a bonito fishing parade with streaming banners will be the outstanding features of the huge Fishermen's Fiesta to be held on November 18 at Yaizu in Shizuoka under the auspices of the Japanese Fishermen's Union of Shizuoka which has the largest membership of 28,000 fishermen. Over 10,000 skilled fishermen are expected to participate in the grand fiesta, according to the Central Office of the Fishermen's Union. A special train to carry foreign correspondents and cameramen will be accommodated from Tokyo, and an invitation will be extended widely to the Allied forces now in Japan.

APPLE PROFITEERS NABBED

Nagano Agriculture Employes Worked With Express Firm

A group of employees of the Nagano Agriculture Association, the Japan Express Company and producers' organizations were caught on October 25 by the Nagano police for selling apples at blackmarket prices and pocketing an illicit gain of ¥116,695.

Tokuzo Takeuchi, 33, of the Tozumi-mura Agriculture Association; Kenichi Sakai, 42, of the same association in charge of shipping; Monta Hori, 62, broker; Eiji Sato, business manager of the Obuse branch of the Japan Express Company, and over 10 other persons worked in conspiracy and from September to October sold 8,720 kan of apples at blackmarket prices to two purchasers from Tokyo and three others from Kyoto.

Urges Electrifying Railway

Mayor Yajima of Kumagaya visited the Transportation Ministry on Friday and urged the authorities the necessity of electrifying promptly the railway between Omiya and Kumagaya, a distance of 40 kilometers, the Asahi reports. He stressed there was all the greater need for haste in realizing the project as the command of the United States 97th Division has been stationed in Kumagaya.

Repatriates From China Due

The Enoshima Maru, one of the three vessels assigned to bring back Japanese residents from the China area, left Tangku at 2 p.m. on October 22, with 2,790 residents of Mengchiang and 426 wounded army and navy personnel. It is expected to arrive at Hakata today.

300 Strike in Tsurumi

Over 300 workers at the Tsurumi Shipbuilding Yards opposed the sudden dismissal of 200 employes and demanding a raise in wages, went on a strike on Friday.

GI's Enjoy Concert By Local Orchestra

Nippon Philharmonic Gives Repeat Performance; Pianist Inouye Acclaimed

For the first time in the two-decade old history of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra of Tokyo, a 100 per cent foreign audience attended the performance of one of its periodical symphony programs on Friday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall. This audience, consisting entirely of enlisted men and officers of the Allied Forces, most enthusiastically acclaimed the Japanese orchestra, conductor Joseph Rosenstock, and piano soloist Miss Sonoko Inouye.

The event was a specially arranged repeat performance of the orchestra's 269th Philharmonic Concert, which was given at the same hall on the two preceding nights, marked by the re-appearance of Mr. Rosenstock as the permanent leader of this organization after two years of retirement.

Three numbers of particularly strong appeal made up the program: Dvorak's Symphony No. 5 in E minor, "From The New World"; Tchaikovski's Piano Concerto No. 1 in B minor, and Three Dances from Manual de Falla's Ballet, "The Three-Cornered Mat." A common trait of the three selections, greatly contributing toward that special appeal each of them makes to an audience, is the strong coloring of national musical characteristics permeating them. This coloring is a combination of native-American and Czech-Bohemian tints in the New World Symphony; Slavic-Russian in the Piano Concerto and Spanish in the "Three Cornered Hat" dances.

In the presentation of this program the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra certainly did its best work in the performance of the de Falla selections, in which the collaboration with the conductor was perfect. The rendition was one of rhythmical precision, transporting verve, and fascinating dynamical contrasts.

Miss Inouye, one of the leading Japanese pianists, played the Tchaikovski Concerto with technical brilliance and succeeded in approaching the grandiose style in the finale movement—allegro con fuoco—that really asks for virile pianistic power of great proportions. Her playing of the slow middle movement—Andante semplice—had grace and charm. She made a great hit especially with Friday night's audience. The Allied officers and men virtually showered her with applause after each movement and, at the conclusion, called her back to the curtain time and again. (HEP).

Kawasaki Robbers Nabbed

The Kawasaki police arrested on Thursday the four burglars who forced their way into the Misaotei, a restaurant, at Kokan-dori in Kawasaki city during the small hours of October 21 and escaped with ¥300 in cash, reports Domei.

SWISS LEGATION, TOKYO

Telephone numbers have been changed as follows:

	Old No.	New No.
Minister's residence	48-2076	48-0676
Chancellery	48-1217	48-1038
	48-0967	48-0887

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WANTED immediately one English speaking stenographer, female preferably, proficient in shorthand and typing. Excellent salary for qualified person. Apply room 405, Radio Tokyo, between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.

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OLYMPIA, standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 112, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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General

CHRISTIAN Science Services, Tokyo: Nippon Methodist Ginza Church, near Asahi Press Bldg., Sundays, 3 p.m. Yokohama: Paradise Church near British Consulate, Sundays 6 p.m., Wednesdays 7 p.m.

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MISS E. H. Schwersenz, English Conversation teacher and guide has moved from Karuizawa to Setagaya-ku, Hanegi-cho, Tokyo.

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The Public's Attitude Toward War Criminals

Among the many letters written by Japanese which are reported to be coming in to General MacArthur, a large proportion is said to express approval of the Allied policy of prosecuting the Japanese war criminals. An even greater number of letters is said to express approval of the measures being taken to suppress the military clique. These letters are a significant indication of the essentially sound instincts of the majority of the Japanese people who, although forced to remain silent heretofore, have actually deplored and condemned the criminal actions of their militarists with no less an intensity than the people of the Allied countries.

Valuable as these letters may be in making know to the Allied authorities and to the outside world the real sentiments of the Japanese people, it is the Japanese authorities who need the stimulus of these letters more than General MacArthur. Regardless of what the Japanese people may think, it can be taken for granted that the Allied Powers will do their share to see to it that the Japanese war criminals are punished and that the Japanese military system is destroyed. But the effect of this work would be much more impressive and much more lasting if it could be done by the Japanese themselves than if forced by an outside authority. But unfortunately the Japanese Government is not doing as much as it should in this direction nor as much as the Japanese public desires, and the expressions of public opinion might well be directed toward prodding the Japanese authorities than toward merely applauding General MacArthur who needs no particular stimulus from the Japanese people.

For the Japanese Government to remain passive simply because the Allied Powers can be relied upon to take all necessary action is inexcusable. If the Japanese Government itself would take the the initiative in punishing its own war criminals instead of waiting for the Allied authorities to take the necessary action, it would do more than anything else to demonstrate to the world that Japan had truly and sincerely turned her back to the mistaken and evil policies of the past. As long as the Japanese Government remains as apathetic as it now appears to be to the problem of punishing the war criminals, it is natural for the world to entertain doubts as to the sincerity of Japan's repentence. The Japanese people want drastic action, but the Government by its apathy is misrepresenting to the world the real inclinations of the Japanese nation.

It is not only the effect which vigorous Japanese action would have upon world opinion, but it is the effect which it would have upon the die-hard sympathizers of the militarists which should also be considered. If the war criminals are punished by the Allies, it might afford the criminals a pretext to pose as patriotic martyrs to foreign persecution. But if they are punished by the Japanese Government by action prompted by Japanese initiative, they would be branded ineffaceably as the national enemies that they are. It would rob their sympathizers of any grounds for defending their actions, and it would make forever impossible any revival or survival of their influence.

But the most cogent reason why the Japanese Government rather than the Allies should take the initiative in moving against the war criminals is that their crimes were more essentially crimes against the Japanese nation than against anyone else. The atrocities committed by the barbaric elements in the Japanese military forces, while they hurt their foreign victims, damaged even more severely the good name and honor of Japan. The imperialistic policies of the Japanese war instigators, while they inflicted the horrors of war upon the world, brought even more directly the Japanese nation to the verge of irretrievable destruction. Surely these are crimes against the Japanese nation for which the Japanese authorities even more than the Allied Powers should demand the strictest accounting.

Furthermore there are other war crimes which are exclusively crimes against the Japanese people, crimes in which the Allied authorities may not be so interested but which call for punishment from a purely domestic standpoint. It is a notorious matter of general knowledge that while the common people of Japan were ground down to unspeakable misery by their wartime burdens, many of the people in high positions took advantage of their authority to batten themselves with high-handed selfishness. Apparently substantiated stories are widely current of high military officers leading lives of comparative opulence in luxurious houses stocked with large stores of illegally acquired foodstuffs and liquor while the rank and file were starving at the front. The mysterious expenditure of the extraordinary military appropriations without proper accounting has already been publicly announced. Such crimes were not confined to the military officers, but comparable cases are numerous among the bureaucratic officials who took advantage of their extensive wartime official authority to exploit the people to their own personal profit.

To be sure, the Government is taking legal action against some of these offenders, but the Government action is still scandalously inadequate. A few minor military and naval officers, most of them of non commissioned rank, have been indicted for stealing military stores in the confusion attendant upon the sudden surrender. A few officials of the judiciary have been disciplined for embezzling some confiscated sugar. But these are piddling offenses compared to the barefaced profiteering in which the higher-ups are rumored to have engaged. If these rumors are false, it is up to the Government to clear the suspects by a public investigation; if the rumors are true, there should be no delay in bringing the culprits to justice. In any case the present ineffectualness of the Government is intolerable.

The Japanese public is demanding the prompt and vigorous prosecution of these war criminals of all categories. Writing to General MacArthur is good so far as it goes, but such a measure does not go to the heart of the matter. What is more needed is a forceful movement to hammer into the consciousness of the slow-moving Japanese Government the fact that the general public demands the prompt prosecution of all war criminals through Japanese initiative in the cause of Japanese national interest.

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, October 27

OUR ASSERTIONS

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The newspaper as a public organ must take the initiative in the democratization of Japan futuredly the newspaper should enlighten the public, and inwardly it must reform its management structure on the basis of Democracy. In spite of this, the leading officials of this paper are bent on behaving like feudalistic lords and are resisting the tide of Democracy.

While our President, Mr. Shoriki, charges the entire members of this paper with responsibility for the war, we consider that the leading officials in particular are the responsible men. This is because since the time of the outbreak of the war these men, as special collaborators for the Tojo military clique, positively assisted their war aims in the field of intelligence and propaganda. We, the employes, made every attempt to check this trend but in every case our attempt was crushed. We are, of course, ashamed of our lack of power, but the crime of our leaders who determined the editorial policy by sheer force is of an unpardonable character. They caused us to exaggerate small facts and fabricate news and invited lack of confidence on the part of the public. This is solely due to their policy.

This abominable trend even now continues long after the end of the war. When the death of Kiyoshi Miki due to torturing in prison was bared, they purposely avoided the issue. Many similar examples can be cited. In regard to the questions dealing with the revision of the Constitution and the Zaibatsu, they refuse to allow us to take them up they refuse to allow us to take them up positively. In short, they outwardly welcome Democracy but behind the scenes they attempt to check the trend toward Democracy.

What we insist upon is the usage of the newspaper as a public organ. We do not mean to attain it either by, means of a strike or sabotage. Even during the struggle we have been endeavoring to issue a better paper in accordance with the demand of the public. It is a struggle for the re-birth and renovation of the newspaper.

Every time our President opens his mouth, he refers to "my paper," and threatens to discontinue its publication. The actual conditions of life of the workers of the Yomiuri-Hochi are unspeakable bad. It is needless to say that the treatment of the members of the newspaper is very poor. As for recreation equipment, only the name exists. What is complete is only the time recorder. There is not even equipment to give the working members hot water or tea. Huge profits are disposed of behind the scenes and utilized for the President's political fund. We do not worship Socialism or Communism nor curse Capitalism. What we desire to have is separation of capital from management so that capital may not affect the editing of the newspaper, the brightening up of management through the participation of representatives of the workers, and more respect for the character of the entire workers who have heretofore been treated like so many slaves.

The formation of a labor union is what is demanded by General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters. In spite of this, the promoters of our movement who have been endeavoring to organize a workers' union have been dismissed by our President. By interfering with the formation of the labor union our President has glaringly expressed his anti-Democratic and feudalistic principles. We shall fight to the finish for the full democratization of this newspaper.

FAULTS IN OUR SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND GERMAN INFLUENCE FLAYED

Defects in Political Field and Autocratic Powers By the Militarists Were Fatal

By GYOJU ODACHI

I

Japan, in spite of the pride that she is a unique nation with the longest unbroken line of dynasty as her ruler, has so far contributed little to the uplifting of mankind whether it is in philosophy, in science, in literature or in mechanical invention. Nay, she has lately become one of the most heinous nations in the world by pursuing ruthlessly her war of aggression which has brought about at the end nothing but her own defeat. As a result she has lost not only all her territories acquired since her Restoration in 1868, but also several millions of lives, and countless wealth.

At present, her land area practically remains where it was when the nation was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu some 2600 years ago, while her present standard of living is reduced, as a result of her unsuccessful war of aggression, to a degree which is no better than the living conditions of primitive society in Central Africa or in the Polynesian Islands. But it is nothing comparable to the losses suffered by the Chinese and other Allied powers on account of her reckelss war of aggression. The Japanese must have a guilty conscience.

It will not, therefore, be a waste of time to inquire into the fundamental causes of her action in waging war.

Social Structure in Japan

The characteristic mark of the social structure in Japan takes in general the form of the rule of elders or patriarchal rule or gerontocracy, whether it is in the central or local government, or in the control of families; and it shows that her system of administration, to all amazement, is one of the most primitive not so much different in nature from that which had been prevalent among uncivilized people in the remote past.

Apparently, at first glance, the Japanese political system appears to take the form of constitutional monarchy with bi-cameral legislative bodies, and it looks apparently modern and democratic to some extent. But in reality, the Japanese people in general utterly lack political experience and the real working of the government is a full-fledged autocracy. Her history is so far a history of mere oppression.

Look at her parliament. It meant nothing. The military clique controlled everything. The minister of War or the Minister of Navy could get as much appropriations as they wanted and they had no responsibility to make a report of the expenditures. The Houses had no power of budgetary control. During the war, even the members of Parliament have had no freedom of speech even in the House. The military clique muzzled them, and no one resisted it but simply and blindly obeyed.

Dominant Features Stated

The dominant features of the patriarchal rule in Japan are the following four points:—

(1) The first feature of the rule of elders in Japan was that it required the most rigid feudalistic loyalty on the part of the common people to their rulers. They must offer their life and property, if need be for the country's emergency or pseudo-emergency. The Emperor wields divine right

During the war just ended, many military officers used to say that all the properties in the realm belonged to the Emperor. The people were simply using them by temporalily borrowing from the Emperor. So that if the country needed them on account of the war, the government could confiscate them at any time and anywhere without due compensation. They have done what they have said, and many things were virtually confiscated. If anyone objected, he was caught by the gendarmes. During the war the Japanese were slaves pure and simple.

The military leaders and the servile government officials and the mercenery press called out loudly that the nation should have no dissenters but the 100 million Japanese should be united as one to win out the war. But it was a far cry into the wilderness. The paternalistic oppressive rule in Japan has made most of the Japanese insentient and irresponsive to any call. Where there is no freedom, and lack in initiative, there is no willing, active co-operation on the part of the people.

Faults Pointed Out

If the governing leaders in Japan were a little wiser, they would not have permitted the declaration of war against the United States, and the attack on Pearl Harbor in the most unchivalous and treacherous manner. If they were a little more sensible they would have stopped the war with the fall of Guadalcanal Island, and would have saved the lives of several hundreds of the thousands and the wholesale burning of the cities and towns in Japan.

(2) Ritualism prevails for all the acts of the state. The anthropomorphic or animistic religion of Shintoism still plays a great role in Japanese life, and it is thought to be an element of national strength. It is claimed to foster the national pride of a people that they are unique God-sent people, just as in the case of the German master race idea. At the same time it trains the population in the habit of subordination and loyalty as well as in patient submission and exactions.

(3) In the rule of elders, the selection of the successor is an important matter as long as the chieftainship over the family, clan or any other political unit, large or small, perpetuates. Since seniority is a rule under the system, the primogenitureship is the only course to adopt in such society. By the sheer chance that he is born first, all the property in the family with all its hereditary titles and other paraphernalia goes to the eldest son as a matter of fact in Japan. The eldest son being the successor to the head of the family, has, from the date of his birth, an inordinate power and privileges regardless of his merit or demerit.

The social consequence of the primogeniture is contrary to the precept in the Bible which says that "man must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow." But the greatest evil connected with the primogeniture in Japan is that when the first born son is destined to be a predigal son, there is practically no way to curb or stop his dissipation The Japanese civil law is quite ineffective as a matter of fact to deprive his powers and privileges.

(4) The morality of the people under the rule of elders in Japan is rooted in more or less tribal ethics or kinship morality. So that their love of others for the most of the Japanese hardly goes beyond family members or immediate relatives or groups. Hence, another important characteristic trait of the Japanese is that they are extremely clannish and hardly understand the all-parvading humanitarian Christian love. It is quite probable that some Japanese soldiers committed cruelty, or maltreated innocent civilians or American prisoners in Japan. They brutally treat even their own nationals.

Everywhere the Japanese make cliques according to the school from which they graduate or according to the year in which they were graduated from some colleges, or according to their groups, their parties their denominations or what not, to which they chance to belong. Among the members within the group, a cordial relationship exists or should exist. But to outsiders an indifferent, if not hostile, relationship prevails.

(To Be Concluded)

Just Curious

The village fire engine was careering toward a small hamlet. Suddenly a hefty housewife left a group of her cronies and, dashing into the middle of the road, waved her arms frantically in front of the oncoming engine. The driver pulled up with a jerk.

"Where's the fire?" he shouted.

"Well, that takes the cake," replied the woman. "That's what we all want to know."

READERS IN COUNCIL

Revising the Constitution

To the Editor:

The proposed revision of the Imperial Constitution is attracting considerable attention among the intelligent sections of the public. It is also a question watched with particular interest in other countries, as indicating the trend of affairs in this country. At the Lord Privy Seal's Office, Prince Fumimaro Konoe has started by Imperial command a preliminary study of the subject, with the assistance of Dr. Soichi Sasaki and Professor Yasaka Takaki, while the Government itself has appointed Dr. Joji Matsumoto, Minister without Portfolio, to undertake a similar inquiry. Furthermore the House of Representatives has set up a committee on the same subject, while articles bearing on the question are appearing almost every day in the vernacular press.

The majority of the experts take the view that there is a case for constitutional revision, but some are of a contrary opinion, maintaining that the same end made be attained without resort to a formal amendment of the fundamental instrument. As a matter of fact, a constitution may be changed by amendment, interpretation and custom, and supplementary legislation. Certain provisions are eliminated and certain other provisions added by ammendment; the meaning of a provision or the instrument itself is unfolded by interpretation; conventions or understandings which have no legal authority but which are none the less effective are created by custom; while by supplementary legislation, rules not inconsistent with the express provisions of the instrument but giving it a new political value are established.

Document Is Concise

The Imperial Constitution passes over in silence many branches of political action, many details essential to every government. This was wise and necessary. The document is concise and general in its terms, capable of development in one direction or another. So much may be safely stated as a general proposition.

Writing in the Asahi on the subject, Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, professor emeritus of the Tokyo Imperial University, declared that in his opinion, the revision of the Imperial constitution was not necessary for the democratization of Japan. The same end may be reached by the amendment of the organic enactments including the Parliamenttary Law, the House of Peers Ordinance, the Election Law, other laws and orders of a similar nature. The problem of constitutional devision, as Dr. Minobe sees it, cannot be urgent. It should be postponed until the return of normal times.

In an article published in the Mainichi, Professor Toshiyoshi Miyazawa of the same university took a position antithetical to Dr. Minobe's. The author or authors of the Imperial Constitution, though ardent patriots, were not sanguine enough to suppose that their work could stand unaltered for all time.

When it becomes necessary to amend the present Constitution, the Consitution provides in Article 73," a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imerial Diet by Imperial Order." A constitution, the professor asserts, must grow with the growth of the nation. It must conform to altered political conditions and ideas, if it is to possess strong vitality.

Has Flexibility

The Japanese Constitution has indeed a good deal of flexibility. The very flexibility involves a danger, as recent experience conclusively proves In order, therefore, to stop the loopholes, and ensure development in the direction of democracy, it is necessary at this juncture to carry out the revision of the fundamental instrument. Representatives Masamichi Royama, former professor of the Imperial University, also takes the same view in regard to the question.

In a present interview with the Associated Press correspondent, Prince Konoe expressed himself clearly on the nature of his work, the items of his inquiry including the extension of the authority of the Diet and restriction of Imperial prerogatives, recognition of ministerial responsibility to the Diet, and prolongation of the annual session of the Diet, which is now three months. The standpoint of the Government as clearified by Dr. Matsumota at a press conference on October 18 is that inasmuch as the revision of the Constitution is an important matter of State, the responsibility for the revision rests with the Government. The provisions concerning the fundamental policy of Japan should not be touched, but as regards other points, a definite amendment of the instrument should be carried out, if that is the way to prevent its flexibility from being taken advantage of by reactionary elements.

Dr. Minobe's contention that such an important matter as the revision of the Imperial Constitution should not be underaken with a light heart, and that, if absolutely necessary, it should be carried out after careful inquiry when normal times have returned, contains a good deal of truth, but on the other hand, it must be recognized that the revision once postponed will have been postponed sine die. After a trial of the Constitution over half a century; the point or points where the shoe pinches are sufficiently clear. The revision will come, and the problem is how to preserue intact the basic tenets of the traditional policy, while adapting the instrument to the requirements of the new age.

J. B.

WARNS PEOPLE AGAINST ZAIBATSU; THEIR PAST METHODS RECALLED

In Collusion With Politicians They Stifled Free Press And Worked Hand-in-Hand With Militarists

By GORO TERANISHI

The dissolution of Zaibatsu or giant financial houses, which has been attracting a good deal of attention, is an inevitable necessity. At this juncture, it is important to grasp the full meaning of this phenomenon.

In less than a century from the start of the Industrial Revolution, Japan had the misfortune to come into contact with world-wide monopolistic tendencies in economy. The industries in Japan had to be quickly built up, so it may easily be seen that their development was not quite normal. The first point to be noticed in this connection is the lack of free initiative among the industrialists, and the second is the spirit of feudalism which still persists.

Like the "political merchants" of the Meiji Era, the latter-day businessmen of Japan gained profits, not by fair competition but by collusion with the powers that be. This phenomenon was by no means limited to zaibatsu but was common also to other circles. The independent spirit of enterprise was nowhere to be observed. Cheap articles quickly made were dumped upon the public at the time of the First World War, and spurious articles were sold at exorbitant prices during the Second World War. These facts may be traced to the same source, namely the unsavory state of business morality.

Not a Real Revolution

The present condition of Japanese economy centering round the zaibatsu is an inevitable result of the abnormal growth of the body economic. The Restoration of Meiji, which marked the beginning of a new era eighty years ago, was not itself a real revolution. The Shogunate was destroyed by the lower class of the feudal hierachy, and by the people. The feudal influences continued to dominate Japanese politics and economy, through the successive "clan" governments. The Imperial Covenant of Five Articles was to be charter for new Japan, indicating the course to be followed by both the Government and the people, but the charter was ignored because of the persistence of the feudal influence.

Transplanting Western capitalism to Japan, the government authorities did their best to foster it, so that Japan might be a strong Power. They posted military might as the end and economic power as the means, an abuse of the obvious truth that economic power meant military might. So from the early days of modern Japan, the government and financial interests closely cooperated, the former acting as the dominant or senior partner.

From these circumstances, it appears that the zaibatsu, however great in influence, had no real independence vis-a-vis the powers that be. In point of capital and production, they could not certainly be compared to giant businesses in Europe and America, but this is not the point, for their position must be considered in relation to the scale of Japanese economy. Looked at from this point of view, it cannot be denied that the zaibatsu were too great a burden for Japan. The members of the zaibatsu are matrimonially connected with each other, a point which should always be remembered. The zaibatsu are thus reinforced by blood relationship, and in point of cohesion, their organizations are incomparably superior to the economic combines in Western countries.

Wielded Immense Power

Before the advent of militarism in Japan, the upper circles of Japanese economy considered of the zaibatsu and a number of other financial houses, which between them wielded immense power, The lower circles were comprised of poverty-stricken laborers and peasants. Between the upper and lower circles, there were tradesmen and industrialists of various means. The antagonism between the rich and the poor was clearly marked. The concentration of capital meant over-accumulation on the one hand and under-investment on the other hand, involving extreme restriction of consumption and contraction of economic life in general. The "recovery" of Japanese economy from the effects of the world-wide depression of 1929 was due to the Manchurian Affair and the armament boom that followed, as well as to the depreciation of the yen in international exchange. It could not be a real recovery.

As the development of modern Japanese economy was warped by the zaibatsu, so the political development of Japan was retarded by the same influence. The zaibatsu, as a feudal power, did their best to check the growth of the political consciousness of the Japanese, and in combination with the political parties, they came to control the press, thus safeguarding their privileged positions. The close connection between the zaibatsu and the political parties continued until the militarists established their ascendancy, when the zaibatsu accepted the military as their new partner. The military were thus substituted for the political parties, but here was no change in the attitude of the zaibatsu of exploiting the "have-nots."

Had Concluded an Alliance

The militarists, who now replaced the political parties as the dominant power, denounced the latter as responsible for the distress of the people, but they maintained silence in regard to the zaibatsu, the power behind the political parties. The reason was simple, for the military and the zaibatsu had concluded an alliance, seeing that their interests were identical.

The combination of the military and the zaibatsu imposed military-financial autocracy upon the people for the purpose of solving internal troubles by military adventures. In this, the civil service acted in concert with the military and the zaibatsu. The present tragedy of Japan was thus due to the unholy alliance of the zaibatsu, military, and government bureaucrats. The military are now in disgrace, and the bureaucrats are also in an unenviable position. The next thing must be the dissolution of the zaibatsu, one of the trio.

The people must maintain vigilance over the moves of the zaibatsu. There is no reason to be frightened by their threat that the dissolution of the zaibatsu will throw Japanese economy into chaos. If the Japanese people themselves are attempting the liquidation of the zaibatsu, the latter will repeat their threat, and perhaps with success, for the Japanese are still feudally-minded to a large extent. But as things are, the power the zaibatsu has to contend with is not the "people" but something entirely different. This notwithstanding, the people should never relax their vigilance, considering the genesis of the zaibatsu and the part they played right up to the collapse of the military.

PROFILES

WATARU NARAHASHI,
Director of the Legislative Board

The Director of the Cabinet's Legislative Board, Wataru Narahashi, is the first political party man to be installed since the collapse of the last political party cabinet. In his address to the men in the Board, he demanded a change of attitude to cope with the new situation following the end of the war.

In the course of his address, he declared, "no revolution has ever been carried out without bloodshed. Whether or not a bloodless revolution through legislative reform can be brought about depends on the Legislative Board." Urging his staff to show an example to the officials of other Government offices, he said, "I want you to make a 180 degree change in attitude to conform to the new situation and become revolutionists for the construction of a new and Democratic Japan."

Director Narahashi is a man of the world. He studied law and passed the bar examination at the age of 23. He went to France to study law. While there, he was requested to defend the Tokyo Municipal Office in a law suit at a French court concerning municipal bonds issued in French currency.

Voices have long been raised for a revision in the election law, reform of the Government's organization, abolition of economic control laws and others. The former bureaucratic directors of the Cabinet Legislative Board, though experts in their field, failed to achieve anything concrete. The public expects Director Narahashi to carry out legislative reforms by utilizing his worldly experience as well as political ability.

Never Satisfied

The street performer was addressing the crowd. "Ladies an' gents. In a few minutes he said, 'I will astonish you by eatin' coal, stones an' nails. I will also swallow a long sword. After which I shall come round among you with the hat, trustin' to get enough for a crust of bread."

"Land's sake,' cried a voice from the back. "Still 'ungry!"

So Sudden

He was telling her about the members of the football team.

"Now, there's Johnson," said he, "In a few weeks he will be our best man.'

And then she lisped: "Oh, Jack, this is so sudden.'

Flour of Youth

We've heard that college-bred means a four-year loaf made with dad's dough. Some crust, eh?